

7,300 Bodies Buried

New Tremors Hit Guatemala; Quake Toll Is Set at 12,804

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Another series of earthquakes shook parts of Guatemala today, swaying buildings in central Guatemala City and causing scattered damage.

The tremors were the third chain of shocks since Wednesday's earthquake, which rocked thousands of square miles of

Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Mexico.

A Defense Ministry emergency committee reported that 7,373 bodies of persons killed in Wednesday's earthquake had been buried so far. The same committee announced that it believed the death toll so far was 12,804.

In Guatemala City, the latest tremor heavily damaged the neuropsychiatric hospital. Authorities reported no injuries but said a number of patients left the premises in the confusion. Patients were evacuated from three other heavily damaged hospitals and sent to buildings at the trade fairsgrounds.

Bodies Burned

Red Cross workers and Guatemalan Army soldiers burned 50 decomposed bodies of prisoners recovered from a jail in the town of Chimaltenango yesterday. The bodies of the prisoners were laid in shallow graves and mattresses were soaked with kerosene, ignited and thrown atop the bodies.

A portable U.S. hospital set up in western Guatemala appealed for more plaster for casts and bandages and an orthopedic surgeon.

Pressure slackened on hospitals in the capital, jammed the first few days after Wednesday's quake. Patients were evacuated from three more quake-damaged hospitals and taken to buildings normally used for trade fairs.

Bridge Collapses

Tank trucks hauling fuel oil between the nation's principal Atlantic coast port of Puerto Barrios and Guatemala City made 80-mile detours because a 300-foot-long bridge over the Agua Caliente River had collapsed.

Before the new series of tremors, traffic in Guatemala City had been heavy and a semblance of normalcy seemed to be returning to the city. But the streets this morning were deserted.

Move on Arms For Cairo Seen

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asked for early action on his request for sale of six C-130s which would cost Egypt a total of about \$30 million to \$40 million, a high-ranking government official said.

"It has become a prestige item for Egypt," the official said. A presidential determination would be needed to allow the sale but the administration has said Congress that nothing would be done without prior consultation.

"On sales to Egypt we want Congress in on the takeoff as well as the landing," another official said.

But many top administration officials have argued that rather than go to congressional leaders just on the C-130 sales it would be better to discuss with them a long-range approach to military sales to Egypt.

Lebanon Gets Guarantees From Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

last month imposed a cease-fire in the nine-month-old civil war.

Capital Is Calm

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Beirut was quiet today after public confidence was shaken by outbreaks of kidnapping and arson yesterday. But no further incidents were reported today and the former battle lines between Muslim and Christian sectors of the capital were calm.

Threat by Syria

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (AP).—Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas said in an interview published today that Syria will strike at Israel if Israeli forces attack Lebanon to sabotage the civil war settlement.

He also said an estimated 2,000 troops of the PLA will pull out within a "month or two at the most."

"Gone is the time when Israel used to threaten and attack," Gen. Tlas told the Beirut newspaper Al Hayat. "If Israel attacks to abort the settlement, we shall strike out at her."

Israeli leaders have expressed concern that Syrian sponsorship of the cease-fire could lead to Syrian domination of Lebanon and turn this country into a belligerent state in the Mideast conflict.

Gen. Tlas said 67 Syrian Army officers supervising the cease-fire in Lebanon will pull out with the PLA units.

Arafat Sees CIA Role

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat said today the CIA was behind a "conspiracy" that brought on the Lebanese civil war.

Interviewed in Beirut, Mr. Arafat said on an NBC television show, "Meet the Press," that he had proof of CIA involvement in the Lebanese civil war but could not make it public now.

"There is a conspiracy against the Lebanese people, against the Palestinian people, against the Arab world, by the imperialistic powers, especially the CIA," he said.

Asked by his interviewers whether he had "hard proof" of this, Mr. Arafat said, "I have many proofs but I think the time is not suitable to unmask what is going on in Lebanon. The moment it is suitable, I will tell everything."

15,000 Conservatives at Rally In Lisbon Assail Leftist Rule

LISBON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Thousands of conservatives packed Lisbon's main hall today to chant for an end to revolution today after using stones to beat back an attempt by leftists to disrupt their rally.

The rally—the first staged in Lisbon since the conservatives

were driven off the streets by leftist violence a year ago—drew more than 15,000 persons to hear the leaders of the Social Democratic Center party complain that Portugal's Socialist-dominated government has led the nation to economic and social disaster.

"The parties participating in the government have led the nation on the classical path to the socialism of ruin," party leader Diego Freitas do Amaral said. "The only way to clearly mark the way between authoritarian dictatorship and the disastrous incompetence of the left is to vote for a new, small-business, promising solution offered by a government of our party."

Mr. Freitas do Amaral addressed his supporters after a band of about 50 leftists trying to break up the rally were driven away. Police intervened to maintain order.

2,000 Chant Outside

Later, a group of about 2,000 leftists marched around the outside of the building chanting "Death to fascism" but moved off without incident when police armed with automatic weapons appeared in armored cars.

It was the first time that the Social Democratic Center party had tried to stage a public event in the capital since leftists forced the party to halt all rallies in a wave of violence against Portugal's conservatives that preceded constituent assembly elections last April.

Meanwhile, the national committee of the Socialist and left-of-center Popular Democratic parties held separate meetings this weekend to decide on their strategy for legislative elections scheduled to be held by April 25.

Spinola Goes to Geneva

PARIS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Antonio de Spínola, former Portuguese general and president, left Paris for Geneva yesterday after his French visa expired, a government spokesman said.

It was not announced whether Gen. Spínola had applied for an extension of his visa or whether he was planning to return to France.

USAF Crash Kills 7

MADRID, Feb. 8 (AP).—A C-130 tanker of the U.S. Air Force crashed Friday 10 miles from its destination, Torrejón Air Base near Madrid, killing its seven crewmen, the U.S. Air Force said yesterday.



GUATEMALAN FUNERAL—Coffins containing earthquake victims are carried up a hill to the town cemetery in San Pedro Sacatepequez, 15 miles west of Guatemala City.

But Publicly Noncommittal on China Journey

Ford Reportedly Is Irritated by Nixon Trip

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—President Ford, publicly noncommittal about former President Nixon's impending trip to China, is privately irritated, White House officials say.

Ron Nessen, the President's press secretary, said at his regular news briefing Friday morning that "there is no significance attached to the trip by the White House."

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Nixon's trip would be "a private

visit by a private citizen" and added that "it is not expected to have an impact on the United States-Chinese relations and is not expected to have any domestic consequences."

However, comments by White House staff officials indicated that the President was annoyed by the news of Mr. Nixon's planned journey to China for several reasons, one of which is that it occurs at a delicate political period.

In Manchester, N.H., President Ford said yesterday that

"about 10,000 Americans have visited China in the last several years and President Nixon is going there at the invitation of government officials."

"I certainly am delighted that his health is such that he can go. And I asked him to extend my regards to Chairman Mao and others."

Anniversary Date

Mr. Nixon and his wife will arrive in Peking on Feb. 21, which is the fourth anniversary of their historic first visit to China, a visit that reopened direct relations between the two countries after a long period of diplomatic estrangement.

But the date also falls three days before the primary election in New Hampshire, an election important to Mr. Ford's efforts to win the Republican presidential nomination over challenger Ronald Reagan. A White House aide conceded that the trip would have some impact on the primary by reminding voters that Mr. Ford pardoned Mr. Nixon for any Watergate offense he may have committed.

Several experts on China disputed the contention that the visit has no diplomatic significance. In fact, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger commented on Capitol Hill Friday that Mr. Nixon had the distinction of being the president who reopened U.S. relations with China and added that "this visit as a private citizen will symbolize that relationship."

Other experts viewed the invitation as a reproach to Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger. The experts said that, among other things, the invitation was a reminder that the United States had not yet made good the pledge made in the Shanghai communiqué, issued at the conclusion of Mr. Nixon's 1972 visit, to move toward normal relations with Peking.

Hua Kuo-feng, Little Known, Is Acting Premier in China

(Continued from Page 1)

Daily carried a front-page article that openly attacked officials rehabilitated since the Cultural Revolution. No names were mentioned, so it is too early to tell if Mr. Teng or other former Cultural Revolution targets are under renewed attack.

position of second deputy premier was held by Chang Chun-chiao, a party figure from Shanghai who played a leading role in the Cultural Revolution. That he was not named as premier in lieu of Mr. Teng strongly indicates that Mr. Hua was a compromise choice.

Unknown in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—So far as could be discovered here, neither Secretary of State Henry Kissinger nor any of the numerous U.S. officials, public figures or scholars who have gone to China in the last 4 1/2 years have ever met Mr. Hua.

The fact that Mr. Hua was chosen, rather than Mr. Teng, who had seemed to be Mr. Chou's own choice, was interpreted here to mean that political strife in Peking was likely to be much sharper than has generally been supposed.

"Obviously, it's a more fluid situation than we thought," a State Department spokesman on China commented. "It shows that the succession that Chou put together very carefully did not outlast him."

So far as is known, Mr. Teng remains a vice-chairman of the Communist party and chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army. Since his rehabilitation, scores of high officials who were disgraced in the Cultural Revolution have regained their former influence and power. If Mr. Teng were now to fall for a second time, their futures would immediately be brought into question.

Mr. Hua was not the obvious alternative to Mr. Teng. The

Spain Police, Crowd Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

wide by most of the Spanish opposition and the main clash in Spain now is between this demand for a completely new start and the refusal of the government to restructure the present institutions completely.

With two strong demonstrations having been held and others in prospect, the challenge to the government from this traditional center of dissidence is the strongest in the almost three-month existence of the monarchy and underlined the fact that the regional problem, which also affects the Basque country and Galicia, is one of the most serious the government is facing.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro recently talked of "institutions" for the regions but it was evident from the street scenes today that his government lacked credibility for this and other reforms.

Anti-Terrorist Law Reform

MADRID, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Spanish government has decided that its citizens will no longer be automatically sentenced to death for killing soldiers or policemen.

In major reforms announced Friday night, Justice Minister Antonio Garrigues said the government would repeal the mandatory capital punishment provision of Spain's tough anti-terrorist law.

It was under the terms of this law that four urban guerrillas were executed last September and hundreds of opponents of the Franco regime detained.

Spain also will end emergency trials for guerrillas by military courts. But the wide-ranging police power to search homes of suspected terrorists was unaffected by the reform.

Police still will be empowered to hold suspects for up to 10 days before bringing them before a magistrate.

Mr. Garrigues also announced that the government had drafted a bill to ease bans on political meetings that have been in force since the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco came to power after the 1936-39 civil war.

Britain to Cut 1976 Cod Catch

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—In a bid to calm the dispute with Iceland, Britain has announced a new voluntary cut in the size of its cod catch—85,000 tons this year compared with 113,000 tons last year.

The Foreign Office said the number of British trawlers in the disputed 200-mile zone will be limited to 105, compared with 139 in a 1975 agreement.

ARMORED CAR ROBBED
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Two gunmen held up an armored car in the port district here and escaped with 2 million guilders (\$800,000), police said.

News Analysis

French Communists' 'Milestone'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Delegates to the French Communist party's 22d congress approved the Central Committee report this weekend, winding up four days of debates at a congress that most French Communists regarded as a milestone.

Party leader Georges Marchais had set out to make this congress a symbol of the French party's "new look" and the gathering was the best publicized congress of recent years.

The new look ranged from abandonment of the doctrine of dictatorship of the proletariat to a call for Communists to re-

place the raised-fist symbol of worker unity with that of the outstretched arm, reaching to shake hands.

This was also the congress at which the French party set out to mark its policy differences with Moscow by condemning the Soviet Union's internal repression as a blemish on socialism.

Russian Irritated

The French criticism irritated the Soviet delegate to the congress, Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Soviet Politburo, to the point that Friday night, during a speech in Nanterre, he criticized "all this noise over the 'defense of the rights of man in socialist countries.'" He branded

it "anti-Sovietism" designed to "discredit the reality and ideals of socialism."

Defending the Soviet system before an appreciative Mr. Kirilenko said: "Soviet civil rights, such as the right of speech, meeting, come and religion, the inviolability of person and home."

If the French party is to risk charges of anti-Sovietism, it is because the party has launched an all-out battle for a historic promise with the ruling Communist Party of the Soviet Union: its goal is "union of the people" and "it says it is a hand not just to the Soviet Union, but beyond to the East."

That some Gaullists are angry was shown in a statement today by Alexandre Sanguet, the former leader of the Gaullist party. He said: "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the enemy of the French people."

Eastern Bloc Quietly Turns To Importing Foreign Labor

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Feb. 8.—The Communist countries of Eastern Europe have quietly turned to the importation of foreign workers just as the industrial democracies of Western Europe did a few years ago.

In the East, the number of guestworkers (guest workers) is much smaller than in the West, the reasons for hiring them are sometimes different, and the results can be disruptive.

In October, for instance, some of the 5,000 Algerians imported to fill labor gaps in East Germany broke the local laws and Communist discipline by staging a strike, according to Western diplomatic sources.

The Algerians, working at the Schwabe Pumpen Braunkohl works at Hoyerswerda, claimed that their pay was less than what they had been promised when they were recruited. They also complained of bad housing conditions.

Angered Over Action

East Berlin officials, fearful of damaging their political relations with developing countries, gave in to some of the Algerians' demands, the sources said. This action angered native German workers, who claimed the Algerians were being overpaid since they were not qualified miners.

The government warned the German workers against going on strike but did not restore pay differentials between the Germans and the Algerians. After peace was restored, the East Germans sent some of the Algerian strike leaders home.

The Algerians were the first workers imported from outside the Eastern Communist trading bloc (Comecon) by a member country. A similar contract has since been signed by Czechoslovakia to bring in workers from Yugoslavia, which has a co-operative agreement with Comecon.

The use of imported labor violates traditional Marxist economic doctrine but has been adopted because many Eastern countries are suffering labor shortages and reduced growth rates.

Low Birth Rate

East Germany turned to importing workers because of a desperate shortage of domestic labor. The country has one of the world's lowest birth rates

and a high proportion of elderly citizens. About 2 million members of its younger generation fled to the West before the Berlin wall was erected in 1961.

The Algerians started arriving last year under a government-to-government contract which, according to a West German labor official, "violates all the rules of the United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO)."

"In violation of the ILO rules, the Algerians are bound to a particular factory, they are not allowed to bring their families, they can stay only a set time and they can be called back at any time by their governing country."

"They get no training except what you might call on-the-job training," the Bonn official said.

1967 Contract

Before bringing in the Algerians, the East Germans recruited Hungarian workers under a contract signed in 1967, the first such labor agreement between two members of Comecon.

An estimated 8,000 Hungarians are now employed in East Germany in all major cities except East Berlin.

Nearly 50,000 Poles are employed in East Germany. The first were imported for pipeline and railroad construction in 1963 and the number has grown steadily.

The government wants about 20,000 foreign workers sent to the Soviet Union to help build oil and natural gas pipelines in central and western Siberia and in the eastern part of European Russia.

Exploitation Charged

This development inspired the Chinese Communists to accuse the Soviet Union of an "undisguised form of exploitation" and "forcing East Europeans to work in parts of the country where Soviet workers refused to go."

Poland, which has had a surplus of labor, has sent at least 20,000 workers to Czechoslovakia and one Prague estimate indicated that the total imported force might reach 50,000.

Bulgaria has sent at least 35,000 workers to the Soviet Union, including about 15,000 involved in cutting wood and making paper in the far north, near Archangel. At least 50,000 East Europeans are estimated to be working in the Soviet Union.

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Church in East Germany Urges Pastors Not to Leave Country

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (NYT).—A conflict has erupted in East Germany's Protestant Church because a growing number of pastors have sought permission to move to the West.

Bishop Albrecht Schönherr of the Evangelical Church of East Berlin, in an official letter published last weekend, told clergymen under his jurisdiction that he knew "that many of you feel you can no longer live here," but he appealed to them "to remain in the German Democratic Republic despite the bitter

personal experiences you may have had."

According to the Rev. Klaus Zimmermann of the West Berlin church, about 10 per cent of the clergymen in Bishop Schönherr's jurisdiction want to leave the country. Close to 50 pastors have already moved from East Germany to the West.

Few Difficulties

The bishop, whose jurisdictional area consists of East Berlin and the surrounding province of Brandenburg, said he had 70 vacancies that he was unable to fill. According to statistics available in West Berlin, the Protestant clergy in East Germany numbers close to 4,000, with 800 pastors in the diocese of East Berlin and Brandenburg.

The East German authorities, who have been seeking to promote atheism and reduce church influence, have to far put little difficulty in the way of pastors and their families seeking to leave.

According to Mr. Zimmermann, many of the clergymen who want to leave are middle-aged men whose children are encountering difficulties in school. The sons and daughters of clergymen are frequently excluded from institutions of higher learning because of their religious backgrounds.

Others meet with hostility from East German authorities or are forced to lead isolated lives in their communities. Mr. Zimmermann said. He also noted that an increasing number of students in seminaries were considering leaving the country.

"Sometimes people just turn to theology because they hope this is a way to leave East Germany," he said.

In predominantly Protestant East Germany, church affiliation has dropped significantly since World War II as a result of Communist pressure as well as through attrition and indifference.

Of the 17 million East Germans, 8.5 million now are listed as Protestants and 1.3 million as Roman Catholics. There is a minuscule Jewish community. The rest of the population is listed as non-religious.

Bargaining Pl

Set as 3d Work Ends Conference

MANILA, Feb. 8 (AP).—Third World's ministerial conference ended here last night with general agreement on a declaration of intent to work for a new international economic order but left the political question of access of landlocked states to coastal facilities and resources.

"It will probably remain of dispute among some spokesmen for Asian states," the political issue extended scheduled five-day conference.

Sharp disagreement over the matter delayed the ceremony by more than 10 hours and prompted cut officials to eject newsmen who had been a public session.

The conference's Philippine Foreign Minister, Carlos Romulo, a former UN assembly president, said a third ministerial meeting on a note of harmony operation. He said that, there were some expected sources of views, "the G-77 has never been more harmonious."

Gen. Carlos Romulo, secretary of the UN Conference on Development (UNCED) and Mr. Romulo agreed to negotiate with the nations in Manila in a common position for nations of the Group of 77 in the capital of

July 20 1976

Black Jack, the Riderless Horse In Funeral of Kennedy, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Black Jack, the horse that walked riderless behind the coffin bearing President John F. Kennedy, was put to sleep Friday.

He was 29, old for a horse, and he suffered the ravages of old age—specifically, kidney failure. He was the last of the quartermaster-issued horses and the last to carry the Army's U.S. brand.

Black Jack was, in short, the last of a grand line of cavalry horses, a tradition as old as the American republic itself.

He observed his 29th birthday on Jan. 28, at the Fort Myer stables near the Pentagon where he lived. By human standards he was more than 100. In 1973, he went into semi-retirement, the object of visits by thousands of schoolchildren and tourists. Always they invoked the name of Kennedy, the slain president. His funeral cortege—and therefore the riderless Black Jack—bearing a saddle in the stirrups of which boots were placed, heel to front—was seen on television by millions.

He had performed the same honor for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

To the Army he was known as 2V56—the mark with which Black Jack was branded when the Army brought him to the 3d Infantry 22 years ago. Like Black Jack, that famous unit has a nickname, the Old Guard. The horse was named after Gen. John (Black Jack) Pershing.

He was transferred in 1953 to Fort Myer, on the edge of Arlington Cemetery, for duty as a companion horse.

The Army will cremate Black Jack and bury him at Sumner Field, the Fort Myer ceremonial parade ground.

Ford's New Hampshire Visit Opens a Low-Key Campaign

By James M. Naughton

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 8 (NYT).—President Ford brought his low-profile campaign for a full-term presidency to New Hampshire yesterday, lecturing audiences on his budget, federal revenue sharing and the evils of big government.

The President's appearance before a bipartisan group of state and local officials and an address later yesterday in Nashua to the Chamber of Commerce were strikingly unlike the norm in presidential campaigning.

But Mr. Ford's method of campaigning, his political advisers said, served to underline his presence in the White House and cast him as the more "pragmatic" of the candidates in his contest with former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California for the Republican nomination.

"I guess this is the start of the campaign," Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said to Mr. Ford as they left the White House for the President's first campaign journey to the state with the first primary.

"Nine More Months"

"Yep, only nine more months to go," Mr. Ford replied. Despite reports circulating in New Hampshire that Mr. Reagan was generally considered ahead of Mr. Ford in the state, the President made no mention of his rival and made only a modest overt appeal for votes.

"Frankly," Mr. Ford said in remarks prepared for delivery at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in Nashua, "I have come to New Hampshire to ask for your support on Feb. 24, the date of the primary election."

The President's wife, Betty, went off to visit a school for the handicapped in Lancaster and the President's daughter, Susan, traveled to the ski country of North Conway. Mr. Ford spent 90 minutes in a junior high school auditorium in Concord showing state and town officials charts dealing with federal revenue sharing and programs that he has proposed to consolidate.

A further transfer of authority over federally funded programs, the President said, echoing his

Reagan Regrets Liberal Abortion Law He Signed

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8 (NYT).—Ronald Reagan said yesterday that the liberalized abortion law he signed as governor of California led to an "abortion-on-demand" practice in many of the state's hospitals. He said at a news conference here that he would not make the same "mistake" today.

Mr. Reagan has taken a strong stand against liberalized abortion laws since he was elected as president. He said he was a victim of a frame-up by Mr. Chambers and the government.

In late 1948, when Mr. Chambers' first charges against Mr. Elms were publicized, Mr. Hoover and the FBI were nervous about charges that they had suppressed information on Mr. Elms. In particular, Mr. Hoover was upset by the FBI had once "cleared" Mr. Elms of any subversive taint.

In a lengthy memo to Attorney General Tom Clark, Mr. Hoover defended his agency against those charges, asserting that they "are entirely false since the FBI, as you know, never clears charges against anyone."

In reviewing what he knew of Mr. Elms, Mr. Hoover acknowledged that as early as December, 1945, he had told Mr. Byrnes that Mr. Elms had been mentioned as a member of the Communist underground in Washington by Elizabeth Bentley, an ex-Communist who had told her story to the FBI earlier that year.

4 Hurt as Students, Police Clash in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Armed riot police yesterday fired tear gas to break up crowds of stone-throwing students on the campus of the University of Zambia.

The trouble started when a group of students attacked one of their colleagues—who has been accused of being a police agent—when he began distributing pamphlets. Official sources said four policemen were injured by flying stones.

Apartheid Laws Relaxed in Hotels

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Sixteen South African hotels have been given government permission to give multiracial beginning Feb. 16.

The hotels had been required by apartheid laws to apply for special permits every time a black wanted to book a room.

In his announcement to Parliament Friday, Justice Minister James Kruger said blacks and coloreds (persons of mixed race) would be allowed to use hotel facilities only if they were bona fide residents. But they will still not be allowed to dance at the hotels.

Scientists Cautioned on Creating Test-Tube Life

U.S. Rules on Genetic Engineering Drafted

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—A prestigious government advisory committee of scientists has agreed on strict rules to allow researchers in the United States to create new forms of life in the laboratory.

The list of rules, made available to The Washington Post in advance of its release to members in a meeting at the National Institutes of Health, was drawn up after a year of wrangling. During this time, some scientists said strict controls could hold back research that could benefit mankind by improving plant growth and cutting the cost of important medicines.

The proposed rules set guidelines for the developing science of genetic engineering and could have important impacts on discoveries that could radically change the way the world gets its food and treats diseases.

Final Decision

The final decision on how strict the rules should be is up to the director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Donald Fredrickson, who will listen to public debate tomorrow and Tuesday before consulting an advisory board made up of non-scientists and scientists not working in the field of genetic engineering.

In research in that field, scientists try to create new kinds of life by transplanting bits of genetic material known as deoxyribonucleic acid—DNA—from one form of life, such as a bacterium, to other forms such as viruses or animals.

This process can occur naturally only between the same species through sexual reproduction. But the new experimental techniques provide a means for combining genetic material from different species.

"This unique feature promises revolutionary potential both for the investigation of basic biological processes and for approaches to important practical problems in medicine and agriculture," the committee of scientists said in a preamble to its proposed rules.

Under the proposals, some experiments would be banned because they are too risky.

The rules say that scientists would not be able to combine DNA from bacteria and viruses known to cause serious illness in humans or otherwise to increase genetically the ability of bacteria or viruses to cause infection. They would also be banned from using bits of DNA that they know contain the genetic information that is responsible for the production of poison.

Also banned would be experiments that create drug-resistant strains of germs.

Scientists would also be banned from conducting experiments that would release any man-made forms of life into the atmosphere. Finally, in an apparent effort to focus research on beneficial areas, the committee would ban experiments that create drug-resistant strains of germs.

Morocco Buys Spain Phosphate Stock in Sahara

MADRID, Feb. 8 (AP).—The government-owned holding company, the National Institute of Industry, announced yesterday it had sold 65 per cent of its stock at the Fos-Buena phosphate deposits in the Spanish Sahara to Morocco. It said it will retain the remaining 35 per cent.

With the purchase of majority stock at Fos-Buena, Morocco became the world's largest phosphate producer. No sale price was announced for the deposits, discovered 12 years ago and regarded as among the richest in the world.

The deposits are considered a major reason for Morocco's claim of sovereignty over the disputed 103,000-square-mile territory that Spain will abandon at the end of February.

Two months ago, Spain agreed to transfer sovereignty of the Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania.

UN Envoy on the Spot

EL AJUN, Western Sahara, Feb. 8 (AP).—Swedish Ambassador Olof Rydbeck arrived here yesterday on a fact-finding mission for the United Nations.

The special envoy came here from Madrid, where he had talks with government officials.

Schmidt Certain U.S. Will Defend Western Europe

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany ended a day of talks with British leaders yesterday, emphasizing that he is fully convinced the United States will fulfill its commitments to defend allied Europe.

Both Mr. Schmidt and Prime Minister Harold Wilson told newsmen that they favor early negotiations to bring Greece into full membership in the European Common Market.

The two heads of government, with their foreign ministers, also discussed Britain's dispute with Iceland over fishing rights. Mr. Schmidt made it clear that he had turned down a suggestion by Mr. Wilson for West German mediation.

Mr. Schmidt had been asked if he detected any uneasiness in West Germany or NATO over the resolve of the United States to fulfill its defense commitments in Europe.

The Chancellor replied flatly: "No."

ments known to result in "harmful products." They could include products useful in biological warfare.

Other experiments combining genetic material from different species would be permitted with a basic restriction—the greater the potential hazard, the greater the precaution that should be taken.

While Dr. Fredrickson's decision on the rules will apply only to research receiving federal funds, most scientists expect it to be heeded by all experimenters in the United States and to be picked up by other nations.

Sen. Hatfield's Wife Involved In Deal Needing Senate Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Antoinette Hatfield, wife of Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., is a real estate agent involved in Saudi Arabia's efforts to buy a building for diplomatic offices, and the deal might require approval by the Senate Interior Committee, of which Sen. Hatfield is a member, The Washington Post said yesterday.

The white marble building, now owned by the American Pharmaceutical Association, is restricted by a 1932 joint resolution of Congress to use by pharmaceutical groups.

The Post said that the building's value is estimated at nearly \$2.8 million by city assessors but that some officials say it could sell for substantially more.

A spokesman for Sen. Hatfield was quoted as saying that the senator would refrain from participating in the matter or voting on the deal if the issue came before the full Senate or the Interior Committee. "This would remove any appearance of a conflict of interest," the spokesman said.

The Saudi Embassy said in a statement yesterday that it was unaware of any congressional restrictions on the use of the building.

The embassy also said: "It is the feeling of many people involved in the negotiations that the Royal Saudi Arabian Embassy is being discriminated against in this matter on grounds of ethnic origin. Such discrimination is barred by fair housing laws."

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Intellectuals Take Lead

Change in Constitution Is Resisted in Poland

WARSAW, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Poland's constitutional changes for final debate and passage to law this week have aroused a surprising degree of opposition from a broad cross-section of intellectuals, including writers, artists, and some religious leaders.

A young Polish intellectual said: "This has fused together all the many groups in Poland which have different philosophies but are themselves in agreement on this issue."

"We are many-sided and ill-defined," he said. "We have no common program. But at least we form a basis upon which the communist party could eventually develop some form of social pluralism."

Many hundreds of Polish intellectuals and artists—including such well-known figures as Andrzej Stankiewicz, the leading poet; Jerzy Andrzejewski, whose book "Ashes and Diamonds" gained international repute; and Andrzej Wilkowiński, the internationally known violinist—have written to the Polish Sejm (parliament) opposing the changes.

Protest letters. Their action has been backed by scientists, actors, Catholic priests and church leaders, philosophers, sociologists, medical professionals, university lecturers, poets and historians who have added their names to general protest letters.

Other leading men and women in Polish public life have been clamored from signing protest letters in talks with members of the Polish Politburo who have explained that the changes will not result in any loss of existing artistic freedoms.

The main elements of the changes which have aroused opposition are three: that the foreign policy of Poland is based on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union; that the leading political force is the Polish United Workers (Communist) party and that the rights of Polish citizens are inseparably linked with the execution of their duties toward the fatherland.

Critics charge that this reduces Poland's sovereignty at a time when the 35-nation Helsinki summit meeting of East and West last summer was reinforcing the sovereignty of all peoples.

Element of treason. The critics say it denies the right of citizens to express differing views from Communism and raises dissent to the level of treason and that citizens' obligations and citizens' rights are irreconcilable in many instances.

Some say that anchoring Poland's foreign policy in the Soviet-Polish cooperation provides yet another basis—after the Warsaw Pact and the friendship treaties for Soviet intervention here on the model of the 1968 Czechoslovak invasion.

In 1970, when the shipyard workers in Gdansk and Gdynia and elsewhere were demonstrating against what they regarded as an inhumane Communist police, the intellectuals of Poland held aloof.

There is possibly some guilt about this among the intellectuals, allied with genuine discontent at the long-term prospects of tighter Communist controls in a country which has the most liberal tradition.

Official spokesmen have stated that the changes do not introduce anything really new but merely reflect the changes which came about in Poland after 30 years of Communism.

With a Communist-dominated parliament there is no doubt that the changes will pass into law, even if slightly modified by public dissent.

Polish government spokesmen have described the opposition as marginal and negligible and say that more than 90 per cent of the population supports the changes.

However, a small news item about the constitutional changes in the Polish daily *Zycie Warszawy* said that Zycie Warszawy "could be determined literally thousands."

This is a surprisingly high figure for a government newspaper to cite.

A group of workers in Lodz proposed that Poland should hold a referendum on the issue. The last Polish referendum took place in 1946 before the Communist party had established its present hold on power.

The scope and intensity of the debate appear to have surprised the Polish party leadership—headed by its first secretary, Edward Gierek.

Moro's Position Is Threatened By a Colleague

ROME, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Scant Socialist support and an attack from within his own party yesterday seemed to weaken Premier-designate Aldo Moro's chances of forming a new government.

Giulio Andreotti, an ex-premier and fellow Christian Democrat, accused Mr. Moro in a magazine interview of pursuing a "corrupted" anti-Socialist policy that may lead to early general elections and Communist gains.

The Socialist, confronted with Christian Democratic demands of firm support for Mr. Moro's emergency anti-inflation program, have replied with only half-hearted assurances.

However, Mr. Moro hopes to announce tomorrow whether he can form Italy's 38th government in 32 years, political sources said.

Politicians today said Mr. Moro was working on a cabinet list and barring any last-minute holdups by his Christian Democratic leadership colleagues, planned to go to the Quirinal Palace tomorrow night to tell President Giovanni Leone he would head a one-party minority government of Christian Democrats.



REUNITED—Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd with daughter Judith in London home.

Ex-Rhodesian Leader in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd arrived here yesterday for his first trip abroad since he was restricted to his ranch in Rhodesia four years ago. He said he would return to Rhodesia at the end of his three-week visit.

"I have been there for 42 years and that is where my home is," he told reporters.

Mr. Todd, 67, an advocate of a multiracial society in Rhodesia, was given special permission by the government to make the trip here, officially described as "for family reasons." He was welcomed at the airport by his daughter Judith, whom he had not seen for nearly four years.

Mr. Todd, accompanied by his wife, Grace, said he was grateful to the Rhodesian government for letting him come here. Under the conditions of his visit, he was not allowed to make a political statement.

He "volunteered certain assurances as to his conduct" while in Britain, a Rhodesian spokesman said in Salisbury a week ago. Mr. Todd's daughter, along with her husband, Richard Acton, and stepson Johnnie, 9, met the flight from Johannesburg.

Mrs. Acton, who lives in London, has been campaigning for her father's release. Mr. Todd was detained under an order that said he was likely to commit acts in Rhodesia that would endanger public order.

Vatican Disavows Statement Branding Zionism as Racist

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Vatican admitted today that its delegation to an Islamic-Roman Catholic conference in Tripoli had agreed to a declaration branding Zionism as racist. But it said the agreement had been made through a "technical accident."

The Vatican said the head of its delegation had immediately dissociated himself and the Vatican from the declaration when he realized its contents.

The delegation head was Sergio Cardinal Pignedoli, who said he was deeply saddened by the affair.

The cardinal, president of the Vatican's Secretariat for Non-Christians, also denied a report by the official Libyan news agency, ABNA, that the Holy See and Libya had agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

Meets With Qadhafi. The news agency said an official announcement had been made last night after a meeting between Cardinal Pignedoli and Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi.

Arms said the Christian and Islamic delegations had agreed on a declaration dealing with the rights of Palestinians, the status of Zionism, the conflict in Lebanon and relations between the two religions.

ABNA said the declaration affirmed the rights of Palestinians to their homeland, asserted the "Arabism" of the city of Jerusalem, called for the liberation of all occupied lands and the release of all detainees, especially Muslim and Christian clergy, in "occupied Palestine."

Clearly embarrassed by the affair, the Vatican called a news conference in Cardinal Pignedoli's Vatican apartment to explain the circumstances of the Holy See's apparently inadvertent agreement to two political clauses in the final communiqué.

Cardinal Pignedoli, 65, considered one of the most open-minded and accessible members of the Roman Curia, said he accepted full responsibility for the error.

He said that the four-member Vatican group which drew up the final communiqué with an Islamic delegation had agreed to the clauses without realizing that they could prove embarrassing to the Holy See.

The four—a Syrian, two Frenchmen and a Dutchman—were all fluent Arab speakers and the document was edited in Arabic, he said.

He, therefore, had to rely on their judgment and it was not until hearing a rough translation that he realized what it contained, the cardinal said.

A partial text of the declaration made available by Vatican officials here called Zionism "a racist and aggressive movement foreign to Palestine and the whole Middle East region."

Yugoslavia Jails 19 as Secessionists

BEGRAD, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Nineteen Yugoslavs of Albanian descent (Shiptars) have received jail terms ranging from 4 to 15 years for plotting against President Tito's regime and planning the secession of the southeastern Kosovo Province from the Yugoslav federation, Belgrade radio said yesterday.

Legal sources said another group of 12 Shiptars will go on trial later this month charged with anti-state propaganda.

The two hearings were in a series of political trials involving dissidents throughout the country in an effort to crack down on factionalist groups, including pro-Soviet organizations and Croatian separatists, who might undermine the unity of multinational Yugoslavia.

But IRA Is Leader in Weapons 'Imports'

Ulster Loyalists' Arms Smuggling Said to Rise

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Security officials, seeking to check the flow of arms to Northern Ireland, have concluded that the bulk of the weapons in Protestant hands are "home grown" but that there is some smuggling to Protestant sympathizers, primarily from Scotland and Canada.

Officials make it clear that there are key differences in the scale of gunrunning to Protestant paramilitary groups and to the Irish Republican Army. Security officials assess that 75 to 90 per cent of IRA firepower is of U.S. origin and that virtually all the IRA arms—mostly semi-automatic weapons—have been smuggled into Ulster in the last five years or so. In 1969, for example, the IRA was virtually penniless and gunless.

On the other hand, the half-dozen Protestant paramilitary groups have a sizable and varied stockpile of weapons. The arms date to World War II and even World War I. These weapons—pistols, rifles, Sten guns and M-1 carbines—have largely slipped into their hands during the last 50 years from the police, local militias and the 100,000 licensed gun owners in Northern Ireland.

"Quality Stuff." "The IRA has much more modern, more sophisticated arms and they have the quality stuff," said a Belfast security official. He said that the Ulster Defense Association, the main Protestant paramilitary group, "has the quantity in arms and manpower."

It is believed that the strength of the IRA Provisionals is about 1,500 in Northern Ireland while on-call membership of the Protestant paramilitary groups totals about 20,000. By some accounts, the Protestants have stepped up their training and smuggling operations.

Two weeks ago, John Kerr, commander of a militant Protestant unit in Glasgow, was sentenced to 10 years in prison on charges of possessing and mailing explosives to Ulster. At the same time, the largest "loyalist" or hard-line Protestant organization in Scotland, the 80,000-member Grand Orange Lodge, ordered an "alert" and threatened to send volunteers to Ulster—following the murder of 10 Protestant workers in south Armagh.

The imprisonment as well as the threat by the Protestants in Scotland—a threat that Scottish newspapers, acting independently, decided to inflammatory to print until the London dailies published it—underlined the powerful and emotional links between Protestant paramilitary groups in Ulster and supporters in Scotland.

The incidents also underscored the fact that the Protestants and, to a lesser degree, Catholics were serving as sources of arms for Northern Ireland.

Court Cases. Since 1972, there have been at least a dozen court cases, largely in Scotland, England and Northern Ireland, concerning arms smuggling for militant Protestant groups. Security sources say that the bulk of the smuggling to the Protestants involves galley issues, according to the sources, is often mailed direct in parcels to a Belfast pickup point or smuggled in crates aboard ships from Canada and Scotland.

An estimated 100,000 weapons are held on certificates and permits in Northern Ireland. Most of these are in the hands of Protestants. Some of these are for self-protection. Others are used by farmers to shoot vermin, or by hunters and hunting clubs. Most of the weapons are shotguns but there are more than 1,000 high-velocity rifles and 4,500 revolvers and pistols—and some of these have clearly fallen into the hands of Protestant paramilitary groups.

Roman Catholic sources in Belfast also say that the disbandment in 1969 of an entirely Protestant auxiliary police force, loathed by the minority, led to a sizable quantity of rifles and pistols winding up in Protestant hands. There are also quantities of weapons that are decades old, such as Mausers and rifles used by Protestants in 1920 in the fight to keep Northern Ireland part of the United Kingdom. The name "loyalist" implies that this is still a Protestant goal.

IRA Weapon. The favorite IRA weapon is the semiautomatic Armalite AR-15, which is sold over the counter in the United States for about \$280. A 7 1/2-pound weapon, it is easy to break into parts.

Authorities claim that the bulk of the \$2 million to \$3 million raised in the United States for Catholic relief in Ulster has actually gone to buy weapons—an allegation denied by the Irish Northern Aid Committee, the major relief organization for Catholic dependents in Ulster.

Security officials maintain that the level of financial support abroad for Protestants is persistent but small compared to U.S. aid to the IRA.

In the event of civil warfare in Northern Ireland, a senior security official said, Protestants could count on an influx of volunteers from Scotland and northwest England and a sizable buildup within the half-dozen Protestant paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland.

8 Die in Strike BELFAST, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Northern Ireland's sectarian violence took at least eight lives this weekend and security officials said they have captured

one of the province's most wanted IRA fugitives.

Security officials said a British Army patrol seized Martin McGuinness, 27, leader of the Londonderry brigade of the Provisional wing of the IRA, in the city yesterday.

Mr. McGuinness, alleged mastermind of much of the city's violence in recent years, has been on the run since completing a one-year jail sentence in the Irish Republic.

Capturing Coast Town and Many Enemy Soldiers

MPLA Says It Continues Rout of the FNLA

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Soviet-backed forces in Angola said today that they were continuing to rout their pro-Western enemies in the north and had captured the strategic Atlantic coast town of Saurimo.

The MPLA said that its Cuban-led forces encountered scant resistance in taking the town.

The broadcasts said MPLA forces had captured "numerous prisoners."

The captured town is an oil-refinery center for petroleum produced across the river in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, which is held by the MPLA. Production has been suspended by Gulf Oil.

An MPLA broadcast said that the next target in the north is Sao Salvador, the last stronghold of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), whose troops have retreated in disarray toward the Zaire border.

Two months ago they were laying siege to the MPLA-held capital, Luanda, which was within range of FNLA mortars.

UNITA Setback Seen. The same broadcast said that the FNLA's anti-Communist ally in the south, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), was about to lose the seat of its administration at Huambo.

The MPLA said its troops were "within a few miles" of the southern highlands capital.

South Africa's military command said yesterday that two more of its soldiers had been killed in action in the Angolan civil war, bringing to 31 the number of fatalities among its regular forces fighting with the anti-Communists.

A defense spokesman said the soldiers died in a barrage of rocket fire Thursday night but declined to pinpoint the area.

South Africa last month ordered the withdrawal of its forces from the conflict in Portugal's former West African colony after the U.S. Congress cut off aid to the two pro-Western black nationalist factions that Pretoria was supporting.

Kissinger Shift Seen. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—Despite his recent congressional testimony pledging continued U.S. support for the losing factions in Angola, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has told a visiting African leader that he is privately considering acceptance of an MPLA victory "when the time comes."

Col. Joseph Garba, Nigeria's Commissioner for External Affairs, said Mr. Kissinger assured him Thursday that "he had nothing against the [MPLA] and, when the time comes that it is

West Germans Hunt Slayers of Yugoslav Envoy

FRANKFURT, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—West German police named roadblocks throughout Hesse and neighboring states today in the hunt for the killers of Yugoslav Consul Edwin Zdovc.

They were searching for two men, aged between 25 and 30, whom the authorities suspected of shooting Mr. Zdovc, 44, as he closed the garage door at his Frankfurt home yesterday.

City officials said Yugoslav Ambassador Budimir Loncar, in a meeting last night with Frankfurt Mayor Rudi Arndt, blamed Serbo-Croat extremists for the killing.

Police said Mr. Zdovc's two assailants fled in a waiting car.

Diplomatic sources said many threats had been made recently against Yugoslav missions in West Germany, including Frankfurt.

'Mistranslation' of Malik's Words Draws Moynihan's Fire, Apology

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The United States fought a bitter war of words with the Soviet Union over Angola in the Security Council Friday—and then made up.

At one time during the session, U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan accused the Soviet delegate, Jacob Malik, of "scurrilous bullying."

The Moynihan charge was provoked by a statement by Mr. Malik that was quoted in the English translation as warning that those who distorted the Soviet position on colonialism should "take care."

Mr. Malik was referring to remarks by Mr. Moynihan and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about the recolonization of Africa and Soviet "expansionism."

Mr. Moynihan, seeing the phrase "take care" as a threat, launched into a fierce counterattack, thundering: "Do not address the secretary of state in the language of the purge trial. We are not intimidated. We are not afraid. We will not take care." We do not give a damn.

He accused Mr. Malik of engaging in "the scurrilous bullying of a generation long gone and well rid of." He said the Soviet delegate had taken the Council back to "the grimness days of the cold war."

But Mr. Malik broke into English to tell the Council his "take care" remark was a misinterpretation. He said that what he had actually said was that, if Soviet policy was being interpreted as aimed at colonization in Africa, those who do so should "take heed" because they would become a laughing stock.

"The translation could be 'think it over gentlemen,' he said.

Mr. Moynihan, president of the Council this month, said he was sorry if there had been a wrong translation. He promised to have the transcript of his own remarks and those of Mr. Malik corrected. "I ask forgiveness for what was a wholly unintended mistake."

necessary to shift American policy on Angola, he would consider it."

Col. Garba told reporters that the United States and Nigeria were now "coming back together" after a policy rift over Angola.

Soviet Pledge of Aid MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that it has no "special interest" in An-

gola but will continue to give aid to the MPLA and to other Third World "freedom fighters."

"All the real friends of the Angolan people, among them the Soviet Union, have no special interests in Angola and only wish to see the Angolan people free and independent, building a new life along with the free African nations," the Communist party daily newspaper Pravda, said.

U.K.'s Liberal Leader Fights Charge of Homosexual Affair

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Jeremy Thorpe, the leader of Britain's Liberal party, is fighting to salvage his political career after an allegation blurted out in a courtroom that he once had had a homosexual affair.

No evidence has been made public to back up the allegation, which has been denied by Mr. Thorpe.

The claim was made during an unrelated court case Jan. 29 by former male model Norman Scott, 38, who appears to have haunted some high echelons of the Liberal party for years.

Mr. Thorpe has undergone unprecedented private questioning by members of his party in the House of Commons—two hours of cross-examination in an upper room—at the end of which his fellow Liberals declared they would continue to support him as leader.

Yet the case has continued to build up relentlessly dragging in some strange elements, and the British public has watched mystified as the glare of newspaper publicity persists.

A Liberal MP, Stephen Ross, has accused the British press of character assassination "by blatant slanted reporting, slur and innuendo."

Many persons in parliamentary circles are predicting that Mr. Thorpe, 46, who has led the Liberals for nine years, will have to quit sooner or later, whether or not he is totally vindicated on Mr. Scott's claim.

The Liberal party had a brief revival a few years ago. This was crushed in the last general election, however, despite a major effort by Mr. Thorpe. And his consequent loss of popularity could be a major cause of any future leadership crisis.

For some time, senior Liberals have known that Mr. Scott had alleged that he once had had a sexual relationship with Mr. Thorpe.

At an inquest on an acquaintance in 1971, Mr. Scott said from a witness box that he had lived with Mr. Thorpe in a "homosexual relationship." British newspaper, television and radio editors decided it would be wrong to print such an unsubstantiated claim, which if it were true would not be illegal under present law.

To make matters worse for Mr. Thorpe, on the same day that Mr. Scott made his courtroom allegation, a *Times* Department report was published on the financial collapse two years ago of a bank in which he had been a non-executive director.

The report cleared Mr. Thorpe of any responsibility in the collapse but said the matter "must remain a cautionary tale for any leading politician."

Mr. Thorpe conceded he had made an error of judgment over his part in the bank, saying he had placed faith in quarters where it was misplaced.

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Portugal Adjourns Revolution After 21 Hectic Months

By Marvine Howe

LISBON (NYT)—The Portuguese revolution has come to a pause and seems to be seeking its own identity after 21 months of hectic convulsions.

The balance of power has shifted in less than a year from dominance by groups of the radical military, Communists and extreme leftists to the present center-left government with backing from the moderate military.

Many of the original revolutionary heroes have fallen into disgrace, some have fled into exile, others are in prison and still others have simply been forgotten.

New Rulers

Two of the leaders of the April 25, 1974, revolution, who even a year ago were considered the most powerful figures in Portugal, are gone from the political scene: former Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, a pro-Communist idealist, and the former security chief, Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, a leftist populist.

The new military rulers are the "operacionais" led by the army chief, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who see themselves as guarantors of Portugal's feeble young democracy rather than as their predecessors' savers.

As the vanguard of the revolution, in the regiments, the word of order is no longer barracks democracy but military discipline.

The majority political parties, the Socialists and the Popular Democrats, talk more about the reconstruction of Portugal's shattered economy than building "a new way to socialism."

Lisbon's revolutionary excitement is gone—the nightly street demonstrations, marches and rallies, the radical pronouncements and decrees, the barricades, occupations and the heady talk of people's power.

Gone too is the tension of constant threats of leftist and rightist coups.

More, Relaxed

Instead, people are more relaxed and looking forward impatiently to Portugal's first free

legislative elections in almost half a century, set for about April 25, the second anniversary of the revolution. They have new protests and complaints about food shortages, a sharp rise in the cost of living, wage freezes and unemployment.

"People are tired of the revolution—which is a dangerous thing because it opens the way to counter-revolution," Comdr. Vitor Alves, a member of the ruling Council of the Revolution and minister of education, said recently.

Signs of rightist backlash are already evident and people fear they will become more pronounced during the elections. A wave of anti-Communist terrorism—60 attacks in the last month—left no casualties but caused considerable damage and raised concern for the freedom of the elections.

The conservative parties and even the liberal Popular Democrats have begun to wave the anti-Communist banner in campaign rallies and the public seems receptive.

Sign of Times

Perhaps the most dramatic sign of the new times, however, was the recent release from prison of the last of the prominent supporters of the former rightist dictatorship, Gen. Kaniz de Arriaga, without charges or conditions. Almost immediately there was broad speculation that Gen. Arriaga, a former military commander in Mozambique who is well known for his authoritarian and colonialist views, might become a presidential candidate, and could even win.

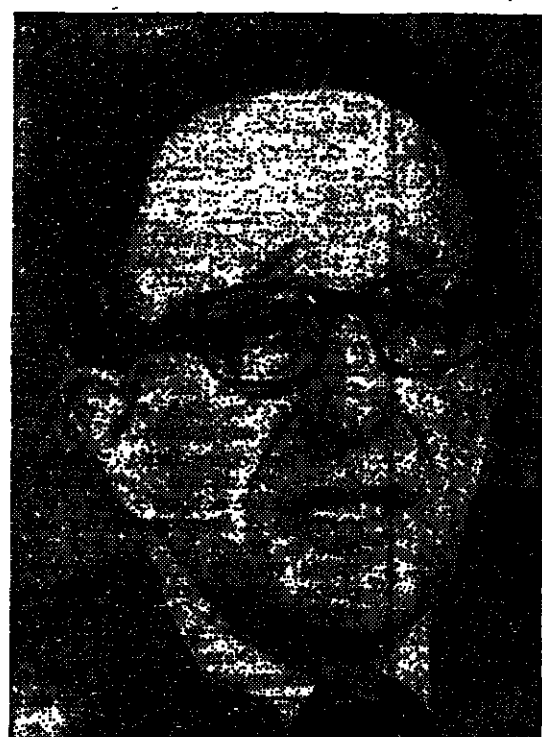
People ask: What has happened to the Portuguese revolution, that idealistic free-for-all leap toward some kind of socialism? They are amazed at the swift turn of events that has led to the imprisonment of the popular Maj. Carvalho and the freedom of the widely distrusted Gen. Arriaga.

Vacuum Created

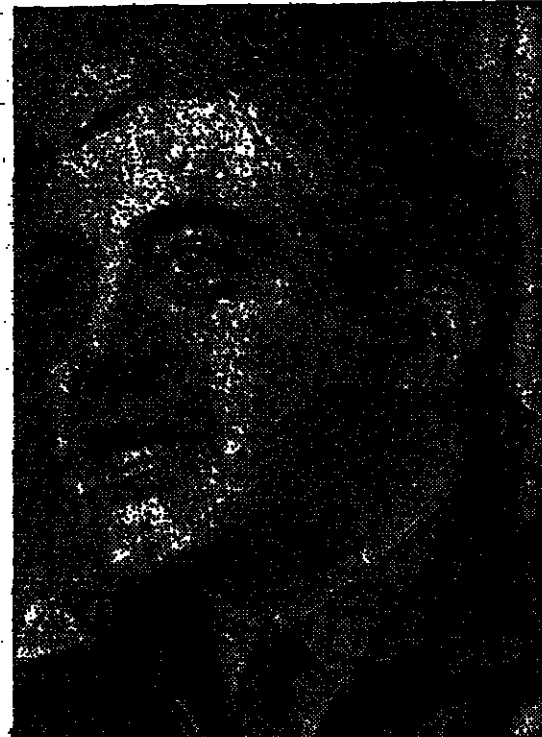
In a cursory analysis of the revolutionary period, one thing is clear: The captains who overthrew the rightist regime with ease and little bloodshed were hardly prepared to govern the country. Most of the military had no revolutionary ideology beyond their desire to end the unpopular colonial wars. Once decolonization was accomplished, too rapidly, according to general opinion—the military needed a new purpose for its revolution.

There was the magic word, socialism, but it soon became clear that it meant different things to different people.

The Portuguese Communist par-



Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves



Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho

ty, which had prepared itself for the revolution for practically half a century with persistent clandestine activity, moved quickly to fill the ideological and organizational vacuum with its brand of socialism. It virtually took over many institutions—key posts in the ministries and banks, the main newspapers and radio stations, municipal councils, labor unions and professional associations.

At the same time, the Communists offered unconditional support to the military in its role as "motor" of the revolution.

The non-Communist parties, which were just beginning to organize after the fall of the dictatorship, were in no position to think about taking over the state. That the Communists did not have greater success within the armed forces is undoubtedly due to the nature of the party, a true Soviet-style authoritarian organization with strict discipline and hierarchy. Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal's rigidity was hardly appealing to troops who had just carried out a revolution in the name of freedom and democracy.

More Attractive

Much more attractive to the troops, who feared demobilization and unemployment, was the grass-roots democracy of the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat and other far leftists who called for "people's power."

Gen. Antonio de Spínola, who was drafted by the revolutionaries as their first president because they felt he could win the confidence of the generally conservative population, was concerned about the advances of the Communists and extreme left in the armed forces and tried to raise "a silent majority." But Gen. Spínola's attempts to seize power, on Sept. 28, 1974, and last March 11, were so inept and ill-prepared that they were counterproductive and opened the way to a radicalization of the armed forces.

The presidency was turned over to Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, an enigmatic man who has been nicknamed "The Cork" for his ability to stay aloof through the revolution's stormy seas. Gen. Spínola and a group of companions fled to Brazil and most of his partisans were arrested and jailed without charges.

No Consequence

With the pretext of safeguarding the revolution from such counter-revolutionaries, the Armed Forces Movement made its own coup by creating a Council of the Revolution as the supreme ruling body. It then forced the main political parties to sign a pact concentrating all essential political power in the hands of the Council of the Revolution for the next three to five years.



PARIS OLD AND NEW—But is there a philosophy of croissants in France these days?

Giscard Starts a New Debate

France and the Quality of Life

By James F. Clarity

PARIS (NYT)—Whatever else he may or may not accomplish, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has given the concept-prone French a new concept—the quality of life—to ponder.

Nobody seems quite sure what it means, but everybody is certain it must be improved and it is on the lips of Parisians as if it were already part of the national birthright, like liberty, equality and fraternity.

The chief of Paris detectives says that robbers are robbing to improve their lives. The archbishop of Paris says that it should be improved in a way that will make the word of God more audible.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, having labeled the idea, has assigned it to his bureaucracy for research and development, and has appointed a new Minister for the Quality of Life. The minister, André Fosset, says he is making plans to bring the concept alive.

Meanwhile, Parisians are working on the idea—which seems related to "the good life" or "the pursuit of happiness"—in their own sometimes peculiar way.

An Annoyance

Improved housing seems part of the idea. But in an 18th-century building on a narrow street off the Avenue de l'Opéra, there were different views on the quality of housing. A majority of the apartment owners voted to install an elevator capable of carrying two slim adults or three small children. The owners who

voted against the elevator (mostly residents of lower floors of the four-story building) refused to pay for the lift and expected to ride free. They soon found elevator door locks installed on each floor. Asked why he was installing the locks, a workman said: "To annoy people."

Food is also involved. In a neighborhood bakery the other day, a well-dressed, middle-aged, gray-haired man said he wanted to buy a croissant, a light, flaky pastry. "Butter or ordinary?" asked the woman behind the counter. "I cannot make a choice like that," said the man quietly. "Asking customers such a question is not very cooperative of you."

"It is just that some people do not eat butter now," the woman said. After one or two minutes of thought the man took an "ordinary" and left. "Is there a philosophy of croissants?" another customer asked. "I didn't know there was," said the woman.

Luxury, Crime

The quality of life necessarily touches on economic problems. To curb inflation, the Giscard d'Estaing government is proposing a limit on the price that cafés and restaurants may charge for coffee and certain drinks consumed on sidewalk terraces or in dining rooms. Dozens of café-owners protested recently by turning off their lights and serving customers in the dark for several hours. In some cafés, the customers seemed to enjoy the distraction, as owners threatened to

vote against the President if he runs again in 1981.

The head of Paris detectives, Jean Dumeznil, said recently, "The increase in Paris crime. 'There is no one dying of hunger here,' he said. 'These fellows (robbers) do it because they want the good life. Cars, women, the Côte d'Azur.'"

Francis Cardinal Marty, the Archbishop of Paris, preaching from the pulpit of Notre Dame Cathedral on a recent Sunday morning, said: "The quality of life is an important matter." Calling on Parisians to "change the rhythm of life," the cardinal said that the city needed more "space for silence... God does not speak in the noise of nervous crowds or in the brouhaha of a distracted spirit."

The cardinal, whose cathedral fills with organ music every Sunday, did not mention the city's street musicians in his sermon. It is still possible, in some subway stations, to pass from a tunnel where a young guitarist is strumming "Here Comes the Sun" to another where a clarinet-violin duo are trying to interest passersby in Bach. In recent months, a tall black man has been playing Bruke Jaz near the Opéra while a six-piece Dixieland band draws dozens of passersby at a time in front of the Gare St. Lazare, a railroad station.

But most of Paris street-corner and subway accordionists seem to have disappeared, which many Parisians feel is bad for the quality of life here.

The main parties reluctantly signed because it was clear that, if they did not, there would be no elections for a Constituent Assembly last April.

The elections were held on the first anniversary of the revolution. Despite statements by military leaders and the Communists that the elections were of no consequence, the public turnout was large. The grand winners were the two parties that preached democratic socialism: The Socialists, with 38 percent of the vote, and the Popular Democrats, with 25.5 percent, giving them a legitimacy that even the captains would not claim with their coup of red carnations. The Communists, with all their organization, won only 12.5 percent.

Headless of this warning, Premier Gonçalves and his Communist and far-left supporters pursued their revolutionary path, condemning illegal factory occupations and land expropriations, raising wages and bearing dismissals, putting most industries into serious financial difficulties, favoring the Communist-dominated union confederation and sending out teams of the army's Fifth Division for "cultural dynamism."

One of Gen. Gonçalves' main tactical errors was to allow radical printers to seize the Socialist newspaper *Republique* and, a few days later, to let workers take over the Roman Catholic Church station, Radio Rénouveau. This permitted a tactical alliance between the Socialists and the Catholics and gave them a popular cause in their opposition to Gen. Gonçalves. When their protests went unheeded, the Socialist party pulled out of the government last July and was followed by the Popular Democrats a few days later.

Angry Crowd

At about that time, an angry crowd of farmers assailed the local offices of the Communist party and its ally, the Popular Socialist Front, in the coastal town of Rio Maior, 50 miles north of Lisbon. It marked the beginning of a fierce anti-Communist campaign that spread to towns and villages throughout northern Portugal, with the sacking and burning of party installations, residences and cars.

"We voted Socialist and Popular Democrats, so why should the Communists still be in control in Lisbon and here in our local domains?" a farmer asked last summer in Alcobaca, where a small group of farmers laid siege to the Communist leader, Mr. Cunhal, during a rally. This was the main explanation given for the anti-Communist violence, although many persons voted concern over the chaotic way agrarian reform was being carried out.

It was undoubtedly this widespread opposition to Gen. Gonçalves that led to the open split in the Council of the Revolution last August. Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, considered one of the main intellectuals of the revolution, and several other officers, since known as the Group of Nine, published a document severely critical of Gen. Gonçalves and the pro-Communist line. The document favored democratic socialism.

As it became clear that the Group of Nine had the large majority of the officers with them, the President finally agreed to remove Gen. Gonçalves, who had been Premier for 14 months.

Public Mood

The head of the new government, the sixth since the revolution, which took office last Sept. 19, was a tough pragmatic man, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo. Conscious of the public mood, Adm. Azevedo named his cabinet on the basis of the election results, choosing four Socialists, two Popular Democrats, a Communist and three independents in addition to five military men. But it was a government that could not govern. The Com-

munist and extreme leftist declared open war on the government. Adm. Azevedo's government buildings and even his stage to the Premier's residence while their press called for insurrection.

There were several barracks revolts which no one seemed able to control. And a semi-clandestine organization called *Soldados Unidos* (United Soldiers) preaching "internal democracy" meaning that each time an officer gave an order, the men would vote to see whether they would carry it out. It was the end of military discipline.

The volatile security chief, Maj. Carvalho, who had momentarily sided with Maj. Melo Antunes' group, soon appeared in open opposition to the government. He attacked Communist meetings and giving his blessings to an anti-government rally in Lisbon.

Anarchy Feared

As the country bordered on anarchy, Premier Azevedo persuaded the Council of the Revolution of the need to remove Maj. Carvalho as head of the Lisbon military region and replace him with Brig. Gen. Vasco Lourenço, who promised to restore discipline.

The council made its decision after an all-night meeting early on Nov. 25. In almost instantaneous protest, groups of paratroopers occupied three main air force bases, the communications center outside of Lisbon and the air force headquarters in central Lisbon. The military police and artillery school took over Lisbon's main radio and television stations while soldiers from the light artillery regiment guarded the main access to the capital. Communist unions declared their support of the insurgents and called for mass mobilization and far leftists called out their militias.

Everyone expected the Nov. 25 leftist coup attempt sooner or later, but they did not expect it to end so quickly or with so little bloodshed. The commandos, Lisbon's chief operational regiment, remained firm and succeeded in putting down most of the insurgents in less than 24 hours with only the death of a young soldier. In the north were on the alert and ready to move on Lisbon, but it was not necessary.

Uprising Denounced

There was no popular insurrection. The Communist party disassociated itself from the uprising and denounced it as "a leftist adventure." Extreme leftists rallied in opposition to the paratroopers but their numbers were insignificant.

It was Nov. 26 that put the brakes on Portugal's speeding revolution. About 150 leftists—mostly military—were arrested, although many have since been released pending trial. Five leftist officers were dropped from the 18-man Council of the Revolution, including Maj. Carvalho and the former army chief, Gen. Carlos Pablos, who lost their commands. The Council of the Revolution

is now dominated by "operational" officers who feel that political should be left to the politicians. In line with this view, the council initiated talks recently with 16 political parties for a revision last year's pact and is expected to relinquish basic political power to an elected president and legislature.

One of Premier Azevedo's moves to establish his government's authority was to "regulate" the state-owned press, radio, which was dominated by leftist opposition. He nationalized all the radio stations except R. do Repensamento, which he gave back to the Catholic Church. I named new editorial and administrative boards in the newspapers and purged about 150 journalists and other media employees. Last week he restored Republic to the Socialists.

Press Protests

There have been protests by the press, accusations of government controls. But the opposition is free to form their own newspapers and are doing so.

"The main point is that the mood has changed and people are accommodating themselves to a new regime and not fighting back," one of the purged newsmen said recently.

Another major concern of Adm. Azevedo's government is to test a state of law. This is evident everything from new traffic regulations to the release of former political police agents imprisoned since the revolution without charges. It means, too, a revivification of the revolution's embryonic agrarian reform program and restoration of illegally occupied lands to their owners.

The government has also agreed to reimburse Spain for damages done to its embassy's consular offices here when it was sacked last summer by leftists, without intervention by Maj. Carvalho's troops.

Loans Sought

Foreign Minister Melo Antunes continues to press Portugal's special relations with the U.S. world. Nevertheless, he acknowledges the country's need for Western aid and went last week to Brussels to negotiate a loan of \$150 million for the Common Market. At the time, a joint Portuguese-Commission began to work out terms of a U.S. aid package it could be as much as \$200 million in loans and grants during next 18 months.

The government's principal concern is the disastrous state of economy—"bordering on bankruptcy," says the minister of finance Francisco Salgado Zenha, a leftist.

An austerity program has been announced but only piecemeal measures taken—a temporary wage freeze, new taxes and port duties and some price controls.

"Nobody can risk taking more unpopular measures, not till after the elections, or the people will vote a fascist hand power," a senior government official predicted last week.

Muscat's Oil Boom Is Creating New Problem—Urban Sprawl

By Eric Pace

MUSCAT, Oman (NYT)—The musky, hazy, fragrant mix with the reek of automobile exhausts, and the resurgent Arab townships are crowded out by construction work.

The Middle East oil boom has visited the Arab oil Arabians with a modern affliction—urban sprawl.

The \$1 billion a year in oil revenues flowing into Oman has spurred a wild boom in road building, car buying and construction in the area around Muscat, the Sultan of Oman's capital and the site of his grandest palace.

"There has been great development around here, and there has been great difficulty," Habib Macki, the Sultan's director of town planning, said wearily to a visitor.

As villas and office buildings sprout across the dusty landscape beyond Muscat's walls, the government strives to preserve the charm of the inner town, which fronts on 300 yards of harbor. It is trying to plan orderly growth for the capital area, a 28-mile strip of coast that runs westward from Muscat to Sib, site of another palace.

Capital Grows

And it is working against migration into the area by trying to keep date-palm tenders and fishermen from abandoning their ancient occupations. But in the last five years the capital area's population has soared from 25,000 to 30,000, Mr. Macki estimated, including expatriate Omanis who have come home as well as Indians and other foreigners.

In this rampant change Muscat has been both blessed and cursed by the worldliness that Omanis acquired in past centuries, when Muscat was a capital of the spice trade and Oman vessels plied the seas from China to Zanzibar. Many Omanis took swiftly to modern urban ways after Sultan



Muscat, Oman

Gaboon bin Said overthrew conservative father, Said Taimur, in 1970 and he spreading the growing oil wealth around.

400 Miles of Roads

Access to the capital was opened up by highway building. In 1970 there were only five miles of paved roads in all of Oman but Sultan Said's government has built more than 400 miles of asphalt highway.

Jobs and income were created by government construction projects in the Muscat area. It included a \$15-million highway, a new port, airfield, a new 600-mile road for the town of Matruh, west of here, and the Sultan's new palace here.

With the new roads and urban growth came traffic jams as inexperienced Omanis were overwhelmed by their new Mercedes, Fiat, and Royal Oman Co. has been obliged to issue a manual giving advice for drivers—such as not to stop suddenly in the middle of the road.

daily in 1975

From market

Slower Flow of Issues Gives Time to Assess General Outlook

By Carl Gewirtz

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The flow of new issues coming out of the market has slowed sharply last week, giving investors time to reassess the market's outlook. The pace of the last five weeks, opening with a record number of issues, has been a source of concern to investors. The market's performance in the last few weeks has been mixed, with a slight decline in the Dow Jones Industrial Average and a rise in Treasury bills.

The decline of short-term interest rates is beginning to show. The Federal Reserve has lowered the discount rate to 8 1/2 percent, and the market has responded by lowering its own rates. This has helped to stimulate the economy, but it has also led to a decline in the value of the dollar.

At present, bankers report a heavy flow of funds into the market, and the dollar is strengthening. The dollar is now trading at a level that is higher than it has been in some time. This is a positive sign for the economy, but it also means that the dollar is becoming more expensive for foreign investors.

Money also continues to flow into dollar-denominated bonds, but it is increasingly selective. Investors are looking for high-quality paper, and they are willing to pay a premium for it. This has led to a decline in the value of lower-quality bonds.

Even the quality, triple-A-rated dollar issues priced last week have been selling at a discount. This is a sign that investors are becoming more cautious. They are looking for a return on their investment, and they are willing to pay a premium for it.

At present, the market is in a state of flux. Investors are looking for a return on their investment, and they are willing to pay a premium for it. This has led to a decline in the value of lower-quality bonds.

of seven-year paper carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 percent at a discount of 8 1/4. This put the yield to maturity at 8.65 per cent, a shade below the 8.75 per cent yield that had been initially indicated. It, too, was quoted at 8 3/4-8 1/2.

Société Financière Européenne raised the size of its loan to \$30 million from \$25 million and sold the paper at par with a coupon of 9 per cent, down from the 9 1/4 per cent yield that had been indicated. Priced on Friday, trading in this issue will open tomorrow.

A-rated Montreal sold \$50 million of seven-year notes at par with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent and, reflecting the appeal of the higher coupon, was quoted at 89-100.

Still on offer are the \$30-million, five-year loan for Financière Européenne, carrying a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent, and the \$30-million, 10-year loan for Svenska Handelsbanken, which is expected to be sold at 89 with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

Two new issues were announced last week. Mitsui Mining is seeking \$35 million for five years with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. The loan, guaranteed by Mitsui Bank, is expected to be sold at almost exclusively in the Midwest.

Interestingly, Arab banks are playing a much smaller role in the international capital market than last year at this time. In fact, it is now becoming rare to find an Arab bank among the co-managers of Eurobonds. In part, this is explained by the decline in oil revenues last year and in part by the fact that, with bond demand booming, Western banks find it increasingly easy to resist the demands of Arab banks as a condition of their participation in the exclusion of the blacklisted banks.

The other new issue is a \$50-million loan for Mexico that is expected to yield around 9 1/2 per cent. Bondholders will have the option at the end of the fifth year to either redeem at par

or extend the loan for an additional 10 years. The loan is being sold both in the United States and here.

In the DM sector, the 50-million-DM loan for Hitachi is reportedly heavily oversubscribed and a 50-million-DM loan for Matsushita is expected to pick up some of this overflow.

In the syndicated loan market, a number of deals are being floated for 1 1/4 over LIBOR. The Agricultural Development Bank is seeking \$100 million for six years, offering 1 3/8 per cent over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for six-month Eurodollars. Banks taking \$5 million to \$4 million earn an additional 1/2 point in participation fees, and those taking \$5 million or more get an additional 1/4 point.

The Industrial Credit Bank is arranging a \$50-million, six-year loan at 1 1/4 over LIBOR, offering a maximum participation fee of 1/2 of a point.

Bank Sanary, a private Iranian bank, is seeking \$20 million for five years at 1 1/8 over LIBOR, with participation fees set at 1/3 point.

The Development and Investment Bank of Iran is raising \$30 million for five years at 1 3/8 over LIBOR, with participation fees ranging from 1/8 point for participation of \$2 million, to 1/4 on \$3 million to \$4 million, and 3/8 on \$5 million or more.

One of the larger loans currently being offered is a seven-year \$300-million deal for Fiat, which will pay 1 3/8 over LIBOR. The funds will be used to finance a new plant in Egypt.

Stock Market Stalls but Fears Are Discounted

By Thomas E. Mulvaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—FOR VARIOUS REASONS—profit-taking, an upward juggle in some interest rates, worry about future Federal Reserve monetary policy and a more sobering reappraisal of some economic data among them—the stock market stalled in its meteoric advance last week, although still maintaining its fast-paced trading burst.

It is merely a pause that refreshes, preliminary to another upward burst on a still basically favorable economic and monetary picture? Or is the start of a new and less enthusiastic course until some of the present question marks on the economic scene are removed?

Trees don't grow to the sky, of course, but most Wall Street analysts still think there will be further upward momentum in the market because the climatic conditions remain, on balance, quite promising.

Nevertheless, there is a body of opinion that feels the market has shot its bolt. The fundamental state of the economy, these sources contend, is not prosperous enough to justify any extension of the stock and bond markets so far this year.

Unprecedented Developments What the markets did in the first five weeks of the new year was unprecedented for such a short time span. The stock market jumped 100 points—13 per cent—and the bond market experienced an unusually sharp decline in interest rates and a strong advance in prices.

Behind it all have been the basic propellers of economic expansion: inflation and an expanding national economy.

The U.S. Economic Scene

By Thomas E. Mulvaney

That combination regenerated public confidence that provided added lifting power for the securities markets.

Last week, however, witnessed a slight turn in the markets—and in the strength of the U.S. dollar on the foreign exchange markets as well. Nothing serious and nothing to be alarmed about but the reduced upward thrust caused caution in some quarters, particularly in the stock market.

Discreet Retreat The stock market ended the week on a weak note, down 20 points for the period as the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 854.80.

The credit markets retreated rather discreetly for the second week in a row as interest rates pushed up a bit. The reversal was caused largely by the spreading belief that the Federal Reserve—for a while at least—does not want to see short-term interest rates decline any further after their substantial drop from early December until mid-January. In that period, three-month Treasury bill rates moved down to 4.7 per cent, while high-grade bond yields went to 8.5 per cent from 8.7 per cent.

Among the factors that helped arrest the upward flight of the markets were the 0.4-per-cent decline reported for factory orders in December, the disclosure that the Fed had lowered

slightly its money-growth target for this year, the failure of other major banks to follow the reduction in the prime rate by the First National City Bank of New York, lingering worry about the New York City and state fiscal situation, the lagging demand for business loans, the uptick in some short-term interest rates, and the narrow defeat in the House of the administration-backed gas deregulation bill.

With these and other factors in the background, some economists have begun to campaign for more stimulative policies in Washington to keep the expansion going and to reduce the high unemployment rate. They say the economy, operating around 73 per cent of capacity, needs a push and can stand it.

Prodding Is Feared Others maintain, however, that the underlying factors in the economy still point toward continuation of the generally projected 5 to 6-per-cent "real" growth rate for the economy this year, with slightly better acceleration toward the end of the year, and that greater prodding would cause severe inflationary pressures. They discount the meaningfulness of the capacity gap, holding that the overall rate does not indicate the degree of tightness in certain key basic industries.

On one point, economists of both liberal and conservative persuasions seem to agree: The Fed should not be moving toward a more restrictive monetary policy.

The brightest area on the economic scene remains the strength of consumer spending. The sharp 0.5-point drop in the unemployment rate last month is another favorable omen and so has been the spectacular comeback of U.S. foreign trade.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The roaring bull market of 1976 ran into its first substantial correction last week after setting a 27-month high on Wednesday.

Creeping at midweek with the Dow Jones Industrial Average at 976.82—or ahead 14.5 per cent since the end of 1975—the market ran into heavy profit-taking in the week's final two sessions and the indicator finished at 854.80 with a loss of 20.33 points for the week.

The trigger for the selloff late in the week, brokers said, was the rise in short-term interest rates. But one member of the New York Stock Exchange felt "that was an excuse. A setback was overdue when the Dow industrials had climbed nearly 125 points this year."

Trading volume, which has averaged about 30 million shares daily so far in 1976, continued at a torrid pace. Turnover for the week was 157.5 million shares, compared with the previous week's record-shattering 162.2 million.

Natural gas stocks, strong earlier in the week, were among the market's big losers on Thursday and Friday. This followed a surprise move in the House of Representatives to exempt only smaller producers from federal price controls.

Meanwhile, the new 8-per-cent notes sold by the Treasury attracted such an avalanche of orders that the government decided to sell \$8 billion of the seven-year securities instead of the \$3.5 billion it originally had offered.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The over-the-counter market, which has been a source of concern to investors, showed a slight decline last week. The market's performance in the last few weeks has been mixed, with a slight decline in the Dow Jones Industrial Average and a rise in Treasury bills.

At present, bankers report a heavy flow of funds into the market, and the dollar is strengthening. The dollar is now trading at a level that is higher than it has been in some time. This is a positive sign for the economy, but it also means that the dollar is becoming more expensive for foreign investors.

Money also continues to flow into dollar-denominated bonds, but it is increasingly selective. Investors are looking for high-quality paper, and they are willing to pay a premium for it. This has led to a decline in the value of lower-quality bonds.

Even the quality, triple-A-rated dollar issues priced last week have been selling at a discount. This is a sign that investors are becoming more cautious. They are looking for a return on their investment, and they are willing to pay a premium for it.

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International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day.
Everywhere you go.

Mittermaier Is Surprise Victor in Women's Downhill Event

West German Is Followed By Totschnig and Nelson

By Bernard Kirsch

KAMER, LIZUM, Austria, 8 (UPI).—Rosi Mittermaier, 35, won the women's downhill event at the Innsbruck Winter Olympics today. She was the first to cross the finish line, followed by Brigitta Totschnig and Cindy Nelson. Mittermaier, who had never won a medal before, said she was "very happy" and "very proud" of her victory. She had been training for this moment for a long time. Her coach, Hans Kerschbaum, said she was "a very good skier" and "a very hard worker". Mittermaier's victory was a surprise to many, as she was not considered a favorite. She had been in the top 10 in the previous two events, but had not won. Her victory was a result of her hard work and her coach's guidance. She had been training for this moment for a long time. Her coach, Hans Kerschbaum, said she was "a very good skier" and "a very hard worker". Mittermaier's victory was a surprise to many, as she was not considered a favorite. She had been in the top 10 in the previous two events, but had not won. Her victory was a result of her hard work and her coach's guidance.

Mittermaier now is expected to do some more big things, for still to come are her two best events, the slalom and giant slalom. Victories would give her a total of four medals. She had already won a silver medal in the previous two events. Her victory today was a result of her hard work and her coach's guidance. She had been training for this moment for a long time. Her coach, Hans Kerschbaum, said she was "a very good skier" and "a very hard worker". Mittermaier's victory was a surprise to many, as she was not considered a favorite. She had been in the top 10 in the previous two events, but had not won. Her victory was a result of her hard work and her coach's guidance.

Always Came Back. Mittermaier came on strong again last year, until the pre-Olympic trials in the course high above a village of the town. She bumped into a tree, and was sent flying. But she came back, and won. She had been in the top 10 in the previous two events, but had not won. Her victory today was a result of her hard work and her coach's guidance. She had been training for this moment for a long time. Her coach, Hans Kerschbaum, said she was "a very good skier" and "a very hard worker". Mittermaier's victory was a surprise to many, as she was not considered a favorite. She had been in the top 10 in the previous two events, but had not won. Her victory was a result of her hard work and her coach's guidance.

can't believe it's me who's Mittermaier said. She said that her speed of about 50 an hour never scared her, as frightened only by the 1 of 30,000 and the time of 1:10, the record "ivory" who won two World Cup down this season and today was used to uphold the reputation of Austria, "the cradle of skiing".

Big Fall. Mittermaier could not survive the fall as well as countryman Klammer, the men's downhill champion. Mittermaier, a 35-year-old American, had been in the top 10 in the previous two events, but had not won. Her victory today was a result of her hard work and her coach's guidance. She had been training for this moment for a long time. Her coach, Hans Kerschbaum, said she was "a very good skier" and "a very hard worker". Mittermaier's victory was a surprise to many, as she was not considered a favorite. She had been in the top 10 in the previous two events, but had not won. Her victory was a result of her hard work and her coach's guidance.

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UPI. Rosi Mittermaier is hoisted aloft by Cindy Nelson (left) and Brigitte Totschnig.

Averina Wins Two Golds In Weekend Speed Skating

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 8 (AP).—Tatiana Averina of the Soviet Union won a dramatic women's 3,000-meter speed-skating race today to become the first double gold medalist of the Innsbruck Winter Olympics.

The Soviet star, who had said that the 3,000 was just not her race, won the 1,000 meters 24 hours earlier and has picked up a medal from all four skating events with bronzes in the 500 and 1,500.

It was a tight race, with the first three skaters within 1.00ths of a second. Averina's Olympic record time of 4:45.19 was just a half second off the world record on the slow Innsbruck Olympic rink.

Andrea Mitscherlich, a 15-year-old East German student from Dresden, was second in 4:45.23, and 28-year-old Lisbeth Korsmo of Norway third in 4:45.24. It was Norway's first medal in the games, and its first ever in the Olympics for speed skating.

The U.S. team, rattled by a dispute on the selection of the skaters for the event, failed for the first time in four races to get a medal.

After crossing the finish line, Averina nearly fell as she held her silver left leg. She sat on a bench and massaged her thigh and ankle, grimacing with pain.

"I was exhausted in the last two laps and my leg was hurting," she said. "I am obviously very pleased for my second gold medal, but what I need most now is just a rest."

Strong Team. The East Germans had a strong team performance. Besides the silver medal, they won fourth and fifth place in the race. Karin Kessow, the 22-year-old university student from Rostock who was a heavy favorite to win, was fourth in 4:45.40 and Ines Batzmann was fifth in 4:45.67.

Korsmo was disappointed with her bronze medal. "I thought I'd win the race," she said. "I had just missed the world record in trials at home and I expected to break it here. But I started too slow and that was the difference between a gold and a bronze medal."

"I lost ground in the first 50 meters. I tried to make up for it but it was just too much for me. Too bad, but I hope to get my revenge in the world championships in Norway later this month. Then I'll retire."

Norwegian coach Morten Antonsen, however, said Korsmo had actually slipped in the final lap, when her efforts to make up for the slow start cut into her final race.

Averina resorted to her superior sprint to win. Antonsen said. "The Russian was trailing both Lisbeth and the East German into the last lap, but made it."

Sheila Young of the United States, who has won a gold, a silver and a bronze, said she had a feeling Averina would win. "I knew she would do well despite all the talk that Tatiana is mainly a sprinter," the 25-year-old skater from Detroit said. "I am not jealous for her two golds. Young was not entered in the 3,000."

In 1,000-Meter Race. In yesterday's 1,000-meter race, Leah Poulos of the United States finished second and Young added a bronze medal to the silver she won in the 1,500 and the gold in the 500.

Averina, who won the 1,000-meter distance in 1 minute, 28.43 seconds, well below her record time of 1:24.48.

Poulos, 24, of Northbrook, Ill., skating in the fifth pairing of the day, registered 1:26.57, while Young, leg weary and skating on softer ice, clocked 1:29.14.

A large U.S. contingent, waving flags, turned out, hoping for a possible 1-2 U.S. finish. Poulos had beaten Young over the distance in two of their last three races.

Young was pleased about winning a third medal, although she commented afterward, "One gold is better than four silvers."

She agreed that there was too much water on the ice, but she refused to make excuses. "My legs didn't feel good. I think I was shuttled back and forth too much Friday," she said, referring to the aftermath of her victory in the 500. "I didn't have a very good start."

Soviet champion Tatiana Averina skates toward her gold medal in 1,000 meters.



UPI. Soviet champion Tatiana Averina skates toward her gold medal in 1,000 meters.

Russians Dominating Nordic Events

Finish One-Two In Cross-Country

SEEKFIELD, Austria, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Nikolai Bajukov and Evgeny Beloev finished 1-2 in the men's 30-kilometer cross-country ski race Sunday to add two more medals to the Soviet Union's domination of the Olympic Nordic events.

Bajukov's jubilant teammates tossed him in the air time and again after the 22-year-old crossed the finish line in 43 minutes 58.47 seconds. Beloev, a 21-year-old student and winner of the 1973 and 1974 European junior championships, ran the course in 44:01.10. Arto Koivisto of Finland took the bronze medal with a time of 44:19.25.

Koivisto said he would have had a chance at the gold medal but he fell at the 12-kilometer mark when some spectators blocked his path. Ivan Garanin, winner of the bronze in the 30-kilometer race, said he, too, fell because the crowd was in his way.

The Russians now have won eight of the 15 Nordic medals at stake so far—a gold and bronze in the men's individual biathlon, a silver and bronze in the women's 5-kilometer, a gold and silver in the men's 30-kilometer and today's gold and silver in the 15-kilometer.

Women's Cross-Country. SEEKFIELD, Austria, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Finland's Helena Takalo finished ahead of three Soviet favorites in the women's five-kilometer race yesterday.

The Finn was swamped by photographers when she sprinted home at the end of the course in bright winter sunshine in 15 minutes 48.69 seconds.

Takalo, a saleswoman competing in her third Olympics, crossed the line just over a second faster than Raisa Smetanina of the Soviet Union.

Smetanina, who won this event at the Nordic Games in Falun, Sweden, last year, finished in 15:49.73, while the odds-on pre-race favorite, Galina Kulakova, the defending Olympic champion, was third.

Women's Downhill Race. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger., 1:45.19. Brigitte Totschnig, Aust., 1:46.08. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:47.50. Nicola Spillaz, Aust., 1:47.71. Danielle Deshayes, France, 1:48.48. Jacqueline Bouvier, France, 1:48.52. B. Zurbriggen, Switz., 1:48.53. Marlies Oberholzer, Aust., 1:48.59. Martina Kaserer, Aust., 1:49.01. Irene Epple, W. Ger., 1:49.01. Hanni Wenzel, Liech., 1:49.07. Ingrid Lankner, Aust., 1:49.18. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger., 1:49.23. Susan Patterson, U.S., 1:49.27. Paula Huter, Liech., 1:49.30. Laurie Rieder, Can., 1:49.37. Michele Jacot, France, 1:49.38. Doris de Agostini, Switz., 1:49.44. Kathy Taylor, Can., 1:49.44. Wanda Biele, Aust., 1:49.58. Fabienne Gertel, France, 1:51.04. Betty O'Brien, Canada, 1:51.04. Maria Epple, W. Ger., 1:51.41. Ursula Konzel, Liech., 1:51.53. Jelanda Pini, Italy, 1:52.00.

Speed Skating. Women's 1,000-Meter. 1. Tatiana Averina, U.S.S.R., 1:24.43. 2. Leah Poulos, U.S., 1:26.57. 3. Sheila Young, U.S., 1:29.14. 4. Sylvia Burke, Can., 1:29.47. 5. Monica Blomster, W. Ger., 1:29.54. 6. Cathy Trueman, Aust., 1:29.58. 7. Linda Tice, U.S.S.R., 1:30.05. 8. Heidi Lange, E. Ger., 1:30.55. 9. Makiko Nagaya, Japan, 1:31.23. 10. Erika Ryd, Poland, 1:31.58.

Women's 3,000-Meter. 1. Tatiana Averina, U.S.S.R., 4:45.19. 2. A. Mitscherlich, E. Ger., 4:45.23. 3. Lisbeth Korsmo, Norway, 4:45.24. 4. Karin Kessow, E. Ger., 4:45.60. 5. Ines Batzmann, E. Ger., 4:45.67. 6. Sylvia Burke, Can., 4:46.04. 7. Heidi Lange, E. Ger., 4:46.04. 8. Heidi Lange, E. Ger., 4:46.04. 9. Heidi Lange, E. Ger., 4:46.04. 10. Heidi Lange, E. Ger., 4:46.04.

Men's 15-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 30-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 50-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 100-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 150-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 200-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 250-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 300-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 350-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 400-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Men's 450-Kilometer. 1. Nikolai Bajukov, U.S.S.R., 43:36.47. 2. Evgeny Beloev, U.S.S.R., 44:01.10. 3. Arto Koivisto, Fin., 44:19.25. 4. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 5. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 6. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 7. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 8. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 9. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25. 10. Ivan Garanin, U.S.S.R., 44:19.25.

Top Pair Skaters: Rodnina-Zaitsev

East Germans Place Second

From Wire Dispatches. INNSBRUCK, Feb. 8.—Irina Rodnina, who has shared in every world pair championship since 1969, and her husband Alexander Zaitsev won the Olympic gold medal in pair skating last night.

Romy Kermer and Rolf Osterreich of East Germany maintained their second place behind the Soviet couple in the final free skating program, while Manuela Gross and Uwe Kagelmann of East Germany moved up a notch to take third place. Gross-Kagelmann also won the bronze medal in the 1972 Olympics.

The winners skated well, but not great, in the free program. They won the first-place vote of all nine judges, chiefly because their main rivals also slipped in their programs.

Rodnina repeated the victory she secured at Sapporo, Japan, in 1972, with Alexei Ulanov before she began to skate with Zaitsev later that year.

Irina Vorobieva and Alexander Vlasov of the Soviet Union had a fine chance to take the silver medal after Kermer and Osterreich skated below their best, but Vorobieva touched down with one hand on a double loop and then fell twice. They placed fourth.

Tai Bablonia and Randy Gardner of the United States skated the best free program of the evening, an attractive and spectacular routine featuring their own innovation, the Tai-Ran lift.

Bablonia, 15, fell on a double-thrust axel, and they had a couple of moments of hesitation, but they offered much that was perfect in a performance that the crowd loved. On last night's showing, the team seem certain as future champions.

Rodnina, 26, also has won eight European and seven world championships and she is expected to retire after next month's world event in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Last night, she and her partner skated to protect the wide margin they opened in their short program of compulsory moves on Thursday, which they also led on every judge's card.

After a perfect one-handed lasso lift and double-twist, Zaitsev touched down with one hand on a double loop, and they were slightly unsynchronized on two other landings.

They received 5.8 or 5.9—but no star—from nine judges for technical merit and for artistic impression, and they won with a total of 140.54 points and nine placements.

Russians Defeat Poles in Hockey; Finns Triumph

